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PART IV

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. P. 1142—Pol. 78-46-2, dated Bangalore, the 4th September 1946.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Mysore Cinematograph Act of 1923 (Act XII of 1923), as amended by Act V of 1935, and in supersession of the rules issued with Notification No. P. 2954—Legis. 20-24-1, dated 9th December 1924, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of Cinematograph Exhibitions in the State :—

THE MYSORE CINEMATOGRAPH RULES, 1946.

CHAPTER I—PRELIMINARY.

Title. 1. These rules may be called the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946.

Extent. 2. (1) These rules shall apply to all Cinema premises in the State in respect of which an application for a license under Section 3 of the Act is made after the date of the publication of these rules;

(2) These rules shall apply to all Cinema premises in respect of which a license has been granted under Section 3 of the Act before the date of publication of these rules, on the expiry of a period of six months from the said date, during which period they shall continue to be governed by the rules in force on the day immediately preceding the said date.

Interpretation. 3. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(*a*) "Act" means the Mysore Cinematograph Act, 1923 (XII of 1923), as amended by the Act V of 1935 ;

(*b*) "Auditorium" means the portion of the licensed place in which accommodation is provided for the public to view the cinematograph exhibition;

(*c*) "Fire proof material" means the material specified in Schedule A.

(*d*) "Fire resisting material" means the material specified in Schedule B;

(*e*) "Projection Room" means the portion of the licensed premises in which the Cinematograph apparatus is erected; and

(*f*) "Licensing Authority" means the authority empowered to grant licenses under the Act.

Qualifications for holding a license.

4. No person other than a company or association shall be entitled to obtain or hold any license under the Act, unless such person has attained the age of 21 years.

Power to interpret the rules.

5. If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules otherwise than in connection with a prosecution for an offence, the question shall be referred to the Government whose decision shall be final.

Posting of the rules.

6. These rules, printed in large type, together with the name and address of the licensee affixed thereto, shall be kept during public entertainment always posted in some conspicuous place at the principal entrance at a height of not more than five and half feet from the floor so that all persons entering the licensed premises may be acquainted with them, and any breach of these rules shall at once be reported to the Licensing Authority.

CHAPTER II—CINEMA THEATRES.

PART I—GENERAL.

7. In this Chapter--

Inter retation.

(*a*) "Executive Engineer" means the Executive Engineer in charge of the District in which a Cinema Theatre is situated, except in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore where it means the Government Architect;

(*b*) "Cinema Theatre" means a building intended for the purposes of exhibition by means of cinematograph in respect of which an application for a license has been made or a license has been issued under Section 3 of the Act.

PART II—INSPECTION OF CINEMA THEATRES.

Inspection of buildings and electrical installations by the Licensing Authority, the Executive Engineer and the Electrical Inspector.

8. (1) Every cinema theatre shall be inspected when first erected and thereafter at least once in every year,—

(*a*) by the Licensing Authority;

(*b*) by the Electrical Inspector or any other person authorised by him in this behalf; and

(*c*) by the Executive Engineer.

(2) For the inspection under clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of a cinema theatre when first erected, a fee of one hundred rupees shall be paid in advance by the applicant for the license, and for each subsequent annual inspection a fee of fifty rupees shall be paid in advance by the licensee;

(3) The Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf shall report to the Licensing Authority whether the electrical installation fulfils the requirements of the rules contained in this Chapter, and the Executive Engineer shall report to the Licensing Authority whether the building satisfies the requirements of the rules contained in this Chapter;

(4) The Licensing Authority, the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf, the Executive Engineer or any police officer specially deputed to maintain order in the cinema theatre may, at any time, enter and inspect the theatre and the electrical installation therein.

Notice by the licensee under the Mysore Electricity Act, 1900.

9. The licensee shall comply with such of the provisions of the Mysore Electricity Act, 1944 (XXXVI of 1944) and of the rules made thereunder as are applicable to the premises. In cases where the notice referred to in section 21(1) of the said Act has to be given to the District Magistrate, no license shall be granted until such notice has been given and the Licensing Authority has informed the Electrical Inspector of the decision to issue the license.

Discovery and rectification of defects.

10. The Electrical Inspector, or any person authorised by him in this behalf, or the Executive Engineer inspecting an installation or building under rule 8 shall, if he discovers any defect therein, make a report in writing to the Licensing Authority who shall thereupon issue immediately a written notice to the owner or person in charge for their rectification and prescribe a reasonable time within which time such rectification should be carried

out. On failure by the licensee to comply with the terms of such notice within the period prescribed, the Licensing Authority shall cancel the license.

PART III—LICENSES.

Conditions for the grant of licenses.

11. No license shall be granted under this Chapter in respect of any cinema theatre, unless,—

(*i*) such cinema theatre is situated by the side of a public thoroughfare of more than 20 feet width, and in the case of a cinema theatre licensed or proposed to be licensed to accommodate more than 2,000 persons, has exits into two public thoroughfares ;

(*ii*) there are suitable means of entrance and exit for the public in such thoroughfare ;

(*iii*) there is suitable parking space for vehicles of all descriptions including at least 10 motor cars available in the compound of the cinema theatre with good access to the thoroughfares in front or at the side ;

(*iv*) the clear distance between the cinema theatre and the inner limits of the compound wall and between the cinema theatre and all other buildings in the same compound is not less than 15 feet ;

(*v*) such cinema theatre is situated outside the distance of 220 yards from any existing school or hospital, the distance being measured between the two compound walls ;

(*vi*) such cinema theatre is situated at a place where it is not likely to cause traffic difficulties ; and

(*vii*) such cinema theatre satisfies the other requirements of the rules in this Chapter.

Provided that, in respect of cinema theatres which have already been granted a license under section 3 of the Act before the date of the publication of these rules, the Government may, by order in writing, exempt, subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may impose, any such cinema theatre from the operation of clause (iii), (iv) and (v) of this rule.

Application for a license.

12. Every application to the Licensing Authority for a license under section 3 of the Act for the first time shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by,—

(*a*) a site plan in quadruplicate (with one copy mounted on cloth) with block-levels, showing the position of the cinema theatre and its premises in relation to any adjacent buildings, out-houses and other structures, roads passages, wells, cisterns, hydrants if any drains and sewers, etc., drawn to a scale of not less than one-fortieth of an inch to a foot and giving the size of the site as well as the built up and open areas in square yards ;

(*b*) complete plans, elevations and sections in quadruplicate (with one copy mounted on cloth) of the

premises and of all erections on buildings thereon drawn correctly to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot and showing clearly :—

(*i*) all dimensions and materials of construction indicating the different materials in distinguishing colours and giving in figured dimensions the width and depth of walls, beams, scantlings, and trusses;

(*ii*) the width of all staircases and the number of steps in each the clear width of corridors, passages, openings, and gangways as well as the height and construction of all galleries, tiers, balconies, stages, etc.

(*iii*) the sizes of all doors and windows indicating their construction and the way in which they open, and the proposed system of ventilation ;

(*iv*) the proposed seating arrangements ;

(*v*) the plinth area of each building in square feet, separately for ground floor and upper floors, and in tiers, galleries or balconies.

(*c*) calculations in triplicate showing the loads, comings and stressess occurring in all foundations, piers, columns, stanchions, lintels, beams, slabs joists, and trusses, such calculations being signed by a Graduate Engineer or an Architect who shall be responsible that the calculations are correct and the work executed accordingly ;

(*d*) plans in triplicate drawn to a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to a foot showing the cinematograph apparatus and the complete electrical installation with all wiring and cases, light-points, switches, plugs, distribution and meter boards and other electric machinery indicating different circuits in different colours.

Procedure for the grant of license.

13. The Licensing Authority shall forward one copy each of the application, plans and drawings and other connected papers to the Executive Engineer and the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf who shall examine them and inspect respectively the buildings and the cinematograph plant, and the electric installation. If the Executive Engineer is satisfied that the building satisfies the requirements of these rules, he shall forward to the Licensing Authority a report as to the suitability of the building together with the drawings duly certified by him. If the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf after inspection, is satisfied that a license may issue, he shall forward to the Licensing Authority a report as to the suitability of the projection room, the cinematograph

plant and electrical installation, together with the connected drawings duly certified by him.

Grant of license.

14. On the receipt of such reports and drawings, the Licensing Authority shall inspect the building, and if he is satisfied that the other requirements of these rules are fulfilled, he may issue to the applicant a license in Form A annexed to these rules. A copy of the plans and drawings referred to in rule 12 shall be attached to the license. Copies of the Electrical Inspector's and the Executive Engineer's reports shall also be delivered to the applicant with the license.

Disposal of applications for licenses without delay.

14-A. Every application for a license shall be disposed of by the licensing authority with the least possible delay.

Duration of the license.

15. Every license granted under this Chapter shall be valid for the year ending with the 31st of December and may be renewed for further periods of one year each by application made in writing to the Licensing Authority not later than two months before the expiry of the license.

Fees for licenses.

16. For every license, when granted or renewed there shall be charged a fee of Rs. 12 for an area of 1,000 square feet or less, with an additional fee of Rs. 6 for every 500 sq. ft. or fraction thereof in excess of 1,000 sq. ft.

Duplicate of licenses.

17. Duplicate of a license may be granted on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

Grant of temporary permits.

18. (1) If, on an application for the renewal of a license presented under rule 12, the Licensing Authority does not for any reason before the date of expiry of the license, either renew and return the license or refuse to renew the same, he may grant a temporary permit in Form C annexed to these rules.

(2) Such temporary permit shall be subject to the conditions of the license sought to be renewed and shall be valid till the Licensing Authority disposes of the application:

Provided that, the temporary permit shall cease to be valid and shall be surrendered to the licensing Anthority on the applicant receiving the license duly renewed or on his receiving an order refusing to renew the license;

Provided further that the temporary permit shall be surrendered to the Licensing Authority on demand made at any time in that behalf.

(3) No fee shall be levied for the grant of such temporary permits;

(4) The temporary permit shall, during the period of its validity, be deemed to be a license for the purpose of these rules.

Subsequent additions and alterations to the premises.

19. No subsequent addition or alteration shall be made to the premises of the cinema theatre in respect of which a license has been granted or any part thereof, without the sanction of the Licensing Authority being obtained therefor and the plans and drawings relating to such addition or alteration being approved by him.

Procedure for sanctioning subsequent additions or alterations to the premises.

20. The licensee shall give notice in writing to the Licensing Authority of his intention to add to or alter the licensed premises or any portion thereof; and such notice shall describe clearly the intended additions or alterations and be accompanied by complete plans, elevations and sections and block plan and specifications of the work proposed to be executed, drawn up in quadruplicate in the manner required by rule 12. The Licensing Authority shall, before according sanction to the proposed addition or alteration, follow, as far as may be the procedure laid down in rules 13 and 14.

Procedure for sanctioning subsequent additions or alterations to the electrical installation.

21. No addition to or alteration of any part of the electric installation or of the apparatus for the production of any other illuminent in use in the lantern shall be made without the sanction of the Licensing Authority being obtained therefor. The Licensee shall notify in writing his intention to make such addition or alteration to the Licensing Authority who shall cummunicate the notice to the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf. The Licensing Authority shall not accord his sanction for the addition or alteration unless the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf reports in writing that the alteration or addition fulfils the requirements of these rules.

Production of license on demand.

22. The license and the plan and description attached thereto shall be produced on demand by any police officer not below the rank of Inspector or by the Licensing Authority or by any person authorised by him or by the Executive Engineer or by the Electrical Inspector.

Compliance with the orders issued by the Licensing Authority, etc,

23. The licensee, his servants and agents shall comply with all orders issued by the Licensing Authority, the Executive Engineer, the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf or police officers

acting on their behalf from time to time or as occasion arises, for the safety or convenience of the public or for the preservation of order or of the public peace. The Licensing Authority may, if special circumstances so require, impose safeguards in addition to those laid down in these rules.

PART IV.—PROJECTION ROOM.

Construction of the projection room.

24. The cinematograph apparatus shall be placed in a room of substantial construction made of fire-proof material.

Connection between the auditorium and the projection room.

25. The projection room shall have no connection with the auditorium, except the projector and observer openings.

Floor area and height.

26. The projection room must have at least 80 sq. ft. floor area with eight feet as smallest dimension and with a clear height of not less than nine feet. For each additional projector there shall be 25 additional square feet of floor space.

Exit.

27. The projection room must have a direct and independent exist to the open, unconnected with public passages and staircases.

Prevention of the escape of smoke into the auditorium and ventilation ducts.

28. The door of the projection room shall be fire-proof and all openings, bushes and joints shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent, as far as possible, the escape of any smoke into the auditorium. Ventilation shall be provided for the projection room, but the ventilation ducts, shall not communicate direct with the auditorium. The area of the ventilating ducts shall not be less than one per cent of the floor area of the projection room.

Explanation.—By 'bush' is meant packing inserted in the holes through which the pipes and cables pass in order to render such holes reasonably smoke-proof.

Projector and observer opening.

29. The projector and observer openings shall not be larger than is necessary for effective projection and observation. No such opening shall exceed eight inches square.

Use of plate glass for the opening.

30. Each opening shall be provided with a plate glass screen not less than 3/16th of an inch in thickness fixed in possition with a smoke-tight joint.

Prevention of the entry of unauthorised persons.

31. No unauthorised person shall be allowed to enter the projection room.

Smoking.

32. Smoking shall not be permitted within the projection room.

Inflammable articles.

33. No inflammable article shall unnecessarily be taken into, or allowed to remain in the projection room.

Lanterns.

34. (1) Lanterns shall be placed on firm supports constructed of fire-resisting material and shall be provided each with a metal shutter which can be re-inserted between the source of light and the film.

(2) Where the electric pressure in the enclosure exceeds 125 volts, all metal supports of the lantern shall be connected to the earth.

Projectors.

35. Cinematograph projectors shall be fitted with two metal film boxes of substantial construction to and from which the film shall be caused to travel.

Film boxes.

36. The film boxes shall be fitted with a film slot so constructed as to prevent the passage of flame to the interior of the box.

Winding and rewinding of films.

37. Films shall be wound upon spools in such a manner that the wound film shall not at any time reach or project beyond the edges of the flanges of the spool. The rewinding of films shall not be carried out in the enclosure while an exhibition is in progress.

Metal boxes for films not in use.

38. All films, when not in use, shall be kept in separate closed metal boxes. The metal boxes shall be of substantial construction, the plate used being not less than ·022 of an inch in thickness. Each box shall have a hinged cover secured by hesp and staple.

Storage of films.

39. A rack shall be provided for storing the closed metal boxes without piling. Films shall be stored in a separate store-room and not the projection room.

Cables for cinematograph lamps.

40. Cables for cinematograph lamps shall be taken as separate circuits from the supply side of the main fuses in the general lighting circuit.

Switch.

41. An efficient double-pole switch shall be fitted within the projection room in the cinematograph lamp circuit.

Insulating material for cables.

42. Within the projection room the insulating material of all electric cables, including those leading to illuminating lamps, shall be covered with fire-resisting material. Where the electric pressure exceeds 125 volts, all cables shall be enclosed in screwed metal conduits connected to the earth. Lead-covered cables shall not be used unless enclosed in such conduits.

Resistances.

43. All resistances, with the exception of a resistance for regulating purposes, shall be placed outside the projection room, and, if reasonably practicable, outside the auditorium. If placed inside the auditorium, such resistances shall be protected by an earthed wire-guard or other efficient means of preventing accidental contacts.

44. (1) The projection room shall be in the charge of a competent operator, who shall be not less than 21 years of age.

Operator.

(2) The operator shall satisfy himself, before the commencement of each performance, that all cables, leads, connections and resistances as also the fire extinguishing appliances in the projection room are in proper working order. He shall be present in the projection room during the whole time the machine is being operated.

PART V—BUILDING.

Building materials.

45. (1) The floor, roof, ceiling, balconies, galleries tiers, partitions and every room, lobby, corridor and passage intended for the use of the public, shall be constructed of fire-resisting material.

(2) All steel and cast iron trusses and stanchions shall be protected by fire resisting material.

Compound walls.

46. The premises shall be enclosed with proper external or party walls of brick or stone.

Auditorium.

47. (1) The auditorium must be in the ground-floor;

(2) The floor should slope in order to provide a good view of the screen, but not steeper than 1 : 4, and no part of the floor shall be more than 3 feet lower or 5 feet higher than the adjoining passage or verandah.

Tiers, galleries or balconies.

48. Where the first tier, gallery or balcony extends over any part of the auditorium, the height between the floor of the auditorium and such tier, gallery or balcony shall not, in any part, be less than 10 feet; the height between the floor of the highest part of the tier, gallery or balcony and the lowest part of the ceiling over the same shall not, in any part, be less than 11 feet. The height between any tier, gallery or balcony and the ceiling of another tier, gallery or balcony above it shall in no case be less than 9 feet. No tier, gallery or balcony shall project over more than six rows of seats of the auditorium or of other tiers, galleries or balconies underneath.

Passages.

49. (1) Passages for the public shall be provided with 3 feet clear width for every 150 persons, with one additional foot for every 150 persons over 600, but in no case and at no place shall any such passage be less than 6 feet clear width.

(2) No passage, gangway or corridor shall be used as a cloak-room and no pegs for hanging hats, cloaks, etc., shall be allowed therein, nor shall any such passage, gangway or corridor be used for storage purpose or for any purpose whatever except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium.

(3) There shall be no recesses or projections in the walls of such passages, gangways or corridors which would reduce their clear widths.

(4) Lights shall be not less than 6 feet 8 inches above the ground.

(5) Where possible, gradients or inclined planes shall be used instead of steps, but no gradients or inclined planes shall be steeper than 1 in 10.

(6) Where cloak-rooms are provided, they shall be so situated that the use of them shall not obstruct the free use of any passage or exit.

Doors.

50. (1) No building shall be used for cinematograph exhibitions to which the Act applies, unless it is provided with an adequate number of clearly indicated exits so placed and maintained as readily to afford the audience ample means of safe egress.

(2) A common place of egress may serve as the exit for the floor and the first tier of the auditorium, provided the capacity of such place of egress is equal to the aggregate capacity prescribed by these rules for the necessary outlets from such floor and tier.

(3) If the floor or any tier of the auditorium is divided into two or more parts, separate exits as prescribed in the rules shall be provided for each such part.

(4) All doors shall open outside and all bolts shall be so arranged that they can be opened from inside in cases of emergency. No outside bolts or locks shall be fixed for doors meant for the public. There shall be at least one door of four feet clear with measured between the leaves of the door in the open position and of seven feet clear height, for every 50 seats in the auditorium, but not less than two doors in different walls of the auditorium. Open door-shutters and window-shutters shall not

obstruct the passage nor reduce their clear width specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 49.

(5) All exit doors shall be kept unbolted during the performance. The top and bottom bolts of such doors shall, wherever possible, be capable of operation from one central handle on each pair of doors-shutters.

(6) A notice shall be clearly painted on the exit doors indicating the method of opening;

(7) Each exit door from the auditorium shall be illuminated by a light which shall be kept burning during the whole time the public are on the premises;

(8) The public may leave at the end of a performance or exhibition by any exit door.

Staircases.

51. (1) Each tier, gallery or balcony with more than 20 seats shall have at least two independent staircases leading directly to a ground floor room, passage or verandah with doors to the open.

(2) All staircases shall be constructed of fireproof material with fire-resisting roof and ceiling and shall have solid steps and landing, with treads not less than 11 inches wide in the centre and not more than five inches wide at the side and with risers not more than 6½ inches high in flights of not more than 15 or less than 3 steps;

(3) Ramps must not be steeper than 1 : 10

(4) Every staircase forming an exit from an upper tier, gallery or balcony of the auditorium shall be enclosed on both sides with walls of brick or fire-resisting materials in the storeys through which it passes, and no openings shall be made into the auditorium except the one required for exit from the tier, gallery or balcony which it serves;

Provided that, staircases leading to the first or lower tier, gallery or balcony may be left open on one side in which case the open side shall be provided with extra stout hand-rails and balusters, but in no case shall staircases be left open on both sides;

(5) All staircases shall have on both sides strong hand-rails firmly secured to the wall by strong metal brackets about three inches clear therefrom and about three feet above the stairs, but such hand-rails shall not run on level platforms and landing where the length of such platform or landing exceeds the width of the stairs.

(6) Where the flight of steps returns upon itself, the newel wall shall be chased so as to allow the hand-rails to turn without projecting over the landing.

(7) The treads and risers of steps on each staircase shall be of uniform centralwidth and height.

(8) Each flhtgi of steps and landing shall be properly supported and calculated for a live-load of 120 lbs. per square foot; but each step shall be capable of safely supporting a concentrated load at any point of not less than 300 lbs.

(9) At least three feet clear width of staircase shall be provided for every 150 persons, but in no case shall a staircase be less than four feet wide, not more than eight feet wide, the width being measured between the hand-rails;

(10) There shall be no recesses or projections in the walls of such staircases within six feet of the floor and any fittings for lighting shall be at least 7 feet above the steps or landing.

Seats.

52. (1) No theatre shall be licensed to accommodate more than 20 persons per 100 square feet in the auditorium and the number of so fixed for each part of the auditorium shall be specified in the license.

(2) The entrances, gangways, stage, staircases, passages, corridors, etc., shall be deducted before calculating the area available for fixing the accommodation

(3) The number of persons fixed for each part shall be clearly indicated in such part by means of a board or otherwise.

(4) The number of persons admitted into any part of the auditorium shall not exceed the number prescribed in the license for that part of the auditorium.

(5) All seats except in boxes, shall be battened together in complete lengths and shall be permanently fixed.

(6) For each seat at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet width and three feet depth of floor space shall be provided.

(7) In all cases there shall be an intervening space of at least one foot and a half between the back of one seat and the front of the seat immediately behind measured between perpendiculars.

(8) Not more than ten seats of one row should have access from a side passage and not more than five from a middle passage.

(9) The rows of seats must be intersected in such a manner that no seat shall be more than ten feet away from a gangway measured in a line of the seating.

(10) One exit shall be provided for every five rows of seats.

(11) There shall be no loose chairs except in boxes with not more than 8 seats per box, providing 7 square feet floor area for each chair.

(12) No chair or other obstruction shall be placed in any passage, gangway or staircase.

(13) No person shall be permitted to sit or stand in the gangway intersecting the seating or to sit in any gangway or between the screen and the barrier referred to in sub-rule (14).

(14) Seats shall not be too near the screen. For this purpose, a line drawn in the plan from the eye of any observer in the front row to the remote end of the screen shall not form an angle of less than 25° with the screen.

A line drawn in the longitudinal section, from the eye of any observer in the front row (to be assumed at 3 feet 6 inches over floor level) to the top edge of the screen shall not form an angle of more than 35° with the horizontal.

This rule shall be enforced by the provision of a strong permanently fixed barrier or parapet wall in front of the first row.

Windows and ventilators.

53. (1) There shall be a sufficient number of windows and ventilators for the auditorium and for each room or passage in every cinema theatre with an area not less than one-eighth of the floor area, two-thirds of which shall be so arranged as to be kept open during performances.

(2) There shall be sufficient means of artificial ventilation, with the help of not less than one large ceiling fan for every 50 seats or suitable air conditioning Fans with less than 8 feet clearance shall be protected by guards, and the height of the guards over the floor shall not be less than 7 feet 6 inches.

Water closets and urinals.

54. (1) Every theatre shall be provided with a sufficient number of water closets and urinals for men and women and separately for the staff and the public. One water closet and two urinals for men and one water closet for women shall be provided for every 250 seats, but in no case shall there be less than 3 water closets. At least 1 water closet must be provided separately for the staff, if the number of persons employed in the premises does not exceed 10, and one more for every additional ten.

(2) The water colsets and urinals shall be connected to an underground sewer line, and, where no such facility exists, they shall be connected to a septic tank and a soakage pit, both of sufficient size;

(3) In places without facilities for water supply, suitable conservancy arrangements shall be made as approved by the sanitary authorities.

Ticket booths.

55. (1) There shall be one or more ticket booths in the entrance or outside the cinema theatre with one counter window for every 250 seats or fraction thereof, for which the cinema theatre is licensed.

(2) Such booths shall be so situated and built as not to disturbing the free passage into and out of the auditorium.

Out-houses, etc.

56. No out-houses, workshops, store-rooms, canteens, etc., shall be constructed of inflammable material within the compound of the cinema theatre.

Electric lighting.

57. (1) The electric lighting of the premises shall have at least three separate and distinct main circuits as follows:—

(*a*) for the projection room and thence through a dimmining regulator to the central lighting of the auditorium.

(*b*) for approximately one-half of the auditorium, passage ways, stair-ways, exits and parts of the building open to the public; and

(*c*) for the remaining half of the auditorium, passage-ways, stairways, exits and parts of the building open to the public;

(2) The control of the circuits in respect of the two halves of the auditorium referred to in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) shall be remote from each other.

(3) The general lighting of the auditorium shall be capable of control from inside the projection-room and also from outside and away from the projection-room. A competent person other than the operator shall be appointed to be present and to be in charge of the general lighting while the public are in the premises.

(4) The plan of the wiring approved by the Licensing Authority shall always be kept in a prominent place in the office of the manager.

Use of oil or candle lights.

58. (1) A sufficient number of oil or candle lights approved by the Licensing Authority shall be provided for use and kept in position in case of failure of the

electric lighting in the auditorium, gangways, passages and exits. Such of these lights demarcating exits shall be covered with red shades and shall be kept burning during the whole time the public are on the premises.

(2) There shall be no open or naked lights except those provided in sub-rule (1).

PART VI—FIRE-FIGHTING.

ire-fighting pparatus.

59. (1) All cinema theatres situated in places with telephone services and provided with fire-fighting organisations shall be in communication with the nearest fire-station by telephone, which shall be fitted in a place of easy access.

(2) The installation and maintenance of the complete telephone connection shall be carried out at the cost of the licensee.

(3) The following fire-extinguishing appliances shall be provided in every cinema theatre:—

In the Projection room:—A bucket with a wet-blanket or of dry-sand and a portable fire-extinguisher of a pattern approved by the Licensing Authority;

In the Auditorium:—Six Buckets of water for every 300 seats or a fraction thereof, and four portable fire-extinguishers of a pattern approved by the Licensing Authority for every 400 seats or fraction thereof, provided that there shall in no case be less than six such buckets of water and four such fire-extinguishers;

(4) (i) There shall be such number of hydrants calculated on the basis of one for every 1,000 square feet of auditorium and balcony, of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter attached to a main of sufficient size to provide a pressure of 30 lbs. per square inch in the highest floor or balcony of the building; or

(ii) at places where no constant water supply of sufficient pressure is available there shall be at least one well with a water supply of about 5,000 gallons in the compound.

(5) All appliances for fire-fighting shall be so disposed at to be readily available for use; the majority of them being fitted in the neighbourhood of the screen.

(6) The buckets shall have round bottoms and handles and shall be capable of holding at least 2 gallons of water. They shall be painted red with the word 'Fire' painted on them in large white letters in English and Kannada.

(7) The portable fire-extinguishers shall be of the two-gallon size; they shall be installed at an adequate height from the ground. A record regarding the main entrance of portable extinguishers shall be kept. Tetrachloride extinguishers shall not be permitted in the projection room.

(8) Where a portable fire-extinguisher of the chemical combination pressure type is older than five years or has not been tested previously, it shall be tested by hydraulic pressure by the Electric Inspector, or by an engineering firm authorised in this behalf by the Licensing Authority, to show that it can withstand for one minute a pressure of 250 lbs. per square inch and a certificate of such test shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority. Similar tests shall be repeated every two years thereafter.

(9) In addition to the requirements of the above sub-rules, there shall be provided such other facilities for fire-fighting as may be required by the Licensing Authority.

(10) If carpets are laid in a cinema theatre they shall be of fire-proof material.

CHAPTER III.

TRAVELLING CINEMATOGRAPH SHOWS.

Application of the chapter.

60. The rules in this Chapter shall apply to travelling cinematograph shows.

61. In this Chapter—

(*a*) "Building" shall include any both, hut, ten or similar structure: and

(*b*) "Travelling cinematograph Show" shall mean an outfit comprising cinematograph appratus and the plant, taken from place to place in the State for giving cinematograph exhibitions.

Procedure for the grant of license.

62. (1) Every person intending to start a travelling cinematograph exhibition shall make an application in writing to the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised in that behalf. Such application shall be accompanied

by a plan and description in duplicate of the proposed booth, hut, or tent and of the electrical machinery and cinematograph apparatus. The Electrical Inspector or any person authorised in this behalf will examine these papers and make an inspection of the plant at the cost of the applicant. If he is satisfied that the installation is in order, he will prepare a certificate in the name of the applicant and give it to him.

(2) Every person intending to start a travelling cinematograph show shall make to the Licensing Authority of the District in which he intends to start such shows, an application in writing accompanied by the certificate granted by the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf under sub-rule (1.)

(3) When such an application is made, the Licensing Authority shall depute a Police Officer not lower in rank than an Inspector to inspect the building. On the receipt of a report from such officer that the building statisfies the requirements of the rules in this chapter, the Licensing Authority may grant a license in Form B annexed to these rules.

Duration of the license.

63. No license granted under this chapter shall be valid for a period longer than three months, and shall not be renewed again within the same year for the same place.

Fees for licenses.

64. For every license when granted, there shall be charged a fee of rupees five for a month or for a portion thereof for an area of 1,000 square feet or less, with an additional fee of Rs. 2-8-0 for a month or for a portion thereof for every 500 square feet for fraction thereof in excess of 1,000 square feet.

Restrictions on the grant of licenses.

65. (1) No license shall be granted to any travelling cinematograph in any place where there is a permanent cinema theatre for a period exceeding seven days; but if such permanent cinema theatre is not working in an efficient condition the Licensing Authority may grant a license to any travelling cinematograph for a period not exceeding one month.

(2) The Licensing Authority may refuse a license if in his opinion any portion of the building is dangerously near to any other building and if there are other objections to the proposed site, as for instance, neighbourhood of schools or hospitals, traffic or sanitation difficulties, etc.

Seats.

66. No building shall accommodate more than 20 persons per 100 square feet of space available for sitting or

standing, The entrance gangways, stages etc., should be deducted before calculating the area available, provided that the Licensing Authority, may, at any time and from time to time, vary the number of persons to be admitted to the premises of any part thereof.

Eaves, doorways, galleries, etc.

67. (1) The eaves of the building must be at least eight feet high.

(2) The size of the doorways must be not less than $7' \times 5'$.

(3) In any building of inflammable materials there shall be on each side an aperture at least seven feet high and 18 feet wide. This aperture may be closed by *Thattis* fixed on a split *bamboo* frame and fastened by twine on the inside.

(4) Doors or apertures not ordinarily in use may be made of mat screens or similar material which can be easily removed by slight pressure from inside of the building.

(5) No cross bar of any description shall be placed inside or outside any door.

(6) No door-step shall be above the level of the floor of the structure.

(7) There shall be gangways or passages not less than four feet wide all round the interior of the building and such gangways shall be kept clear.

(8) Any galleries must be—

(*a*) strongly built;

(*b*) provided with access by not less than two stairs or approaches at least four feet wide and

(*c*) divided into separate blocks by clear gangways at least four feet wide running from front to rear at intervals of not more than 30 feet apart.

(9) Ridge ventilation shall be provided for at least half the total length of the building.

(10) No external fencing shall be allowed within 10 feet of the building.

Projection room.

(i) The projection room shall be constructed of fire resisting material and shall have no connection with the auditorium except the projection and observer openings.

(ii) The projection room must have at least 60 square feet floor area with 6′ as smallest dimension and with a clear height of not less than $6\frac{1}{2}'$.

(iii) The projection room must have a direct and independent exit to the open at the side which is away from the auditorium.

(iv) There must be a gap of not less than 5' between the outer surface of walls and roof of the projection room and any part of the tent, booth, or hut forming the auditorium.

(v) Rules 29 to 33 inclusive and Rule 38 shall be applicable to the projection room.

Store room for films.

68. There shall be an independent store-room for film material constructed of fire resisting material at a distance of not less than 25 feet from the projection room and the auditorium.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITIONS.

Application of the chapter.

69. The rules in this chapter shall apply to—

(*a*) cinematograph exhibitions given in schools or halls for occasional public use;

(*b*) cinematograph exhibitions given in the open air or in pandals where the sides cannot be enclosed; and

(*c*) cinematograph exhibitions given in any place with an enclosed bulb projector with films not greater in width than 16 millimeters.

Provisions in respect of exhibitions given in schools, etc.

70. (1) In the case of cinematograph exhibitions given in schools or halls for occasional public use, the following provision shall apply, namely.—

(*a*) where it is not practicable to have a fireproof enclosure, a clear space of six feet shall be railed off, all-round the cinematograph apparatus.

(*b*) no drapery or unprotected combustible material other than that comprising the floor shall be within six feet of the apparatus.

(*c*) The following fire extinguishing appliances shall be provided near the enclosure.—

(i) two portable fire extinguishers in accordance with rule 59;

(ii) one blanket; and

(iii) three buckets of water with one large sponge in one of the buckets.

(*d*) Two hurricans lanterns burning dim shall be placed near the lantern.

(2) In the case of cinematograph exhibitions given in the open air or in pandals where the sides cannot be enclosed, the provisions contained in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) or sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (10) of rule 67 shall apply.

Discription of the Licensing Authority.

71. Save as provided in rule 71, the rules contained in Chapters II and III shall not apply to any cinematograph exhibitions to which this chapter applies :

Provided that the Licensing Authority may in consultation with the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf apply to any such exhibition such of the rules contained in the said chapters and with such modifications as he may consider necessary.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

SCHEDULE A.

FIRE PROOF MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION.

1. Walls, ceilings, beams, girders, trusses, pillars, stanchions, supports, stairs, doors and windows are *fire proof* if they are non-inflammable, if their structure and load-bearing capacity is not materially altered under the influence of fire or heat, and if they are capable of obstructing the passage of fire for a considerable time.

2. Among others, the following are considered fire-proof :—

(*a*) *Walls* of burnt brick or size stone in mud, mortar or cement or of equivalent material of at leat 9″ thickness, non-reinforced cement concrete of at least 6″ thickness and reinforced concrete of at least 2½″ thickness.

(*b*) *Ceilings* of reinforced concrete or reinforced brick concrete, ceilings of pre-cast beams with brick nogging and Jack-arch ceilings. Burnt stone slab ceilings are not fire proof.

(*c*) *Beams* and joists of reinforced cement concrete. Iron girders are fire proof only if they are encased as described in sub-paragraph (i).

(*d*) *Stanchions and pillars* built up of brick or size stone or other stone in mud, lime or cement mortar and stanchions and pillars of reinforced or non-reinforced cement concrete. Cut stone pillars of granite, marble, lime or other stone are not fire proof. Burnt stone slab pillars are not fire proof. Steel stanchions and cast iron pillars or columns must be encased as described in sub-paragraph (i) to be fire proof.

(*e*) *Roof* constructions of reinforced cement concrete or reinforced brick concrete roof constructions and trusses of steel are fire proof only if the steel members are encased as described in sub-paragraph (i), or if the attic containing the roof construction or trusses is enclosed by fire proof walls, ceilings and floor and is not used for the storage of cumbustible material.

(*f*) *Stairs* if they are constructed of reinforced concrete reinforced brick concrete or reinforced artificial stone. Cantiliver and other steps of granite or other stone are not fire proof.

(*g*) *Doors*, if during an official test, they can withstand a temperature of 1,000°C for at least half an hour, if they close automatically, and if the door-frame is of fire-resisting material with a rebate for receiving the shutter of not less than 2/3″ depth.

(*h*) *Glazed Windows* with permanently fixed shutters can be considered fire-proof if, in an official test, they withstand a temperature of 1,000°C for half an hour without breaking.

(*i*) *Fire-proof encasement* of steel structures consists of filling in and surrounding of steel sections on all sides with brick in cement mortar or with cement concrete in such a way that every part of the steel section is covered by at least 1½″ thickness of concrete or burnt brick.

(*j*) *Flanges* of I sections in jack-arch ceilings and in steel frame work, structures with brick or concrete panelling, do not require any encasing to be fire-proof.

SCHEDULE B.

FIRE RESISTING MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTIONS.

1. Materials and parts of buildings may be considered as *fire-resistant*, if without themselves burning, they are capable of resisting fire for quarter of an hour and of preventing the passage and spreading of the fire during this period.

2. Among others, the following are considered fire-resisting.

(*a*) Walls, ceilings, beams, stanchions, pillars and trusses of wood if they are covered by 1″ thickness of lime plaster or by cement asbestos sheet of 3/16″ thickness.

(*b*) Stairs of granite, other stone, iron or wood, if their bottom surface is covered from underneath with 1″ thickness of lime plaster or with cement asbestos sheets supported on wire-netting or wooden reepers at some distance from the steps.

(*c*) Battened wooden doors of not less than 1″ thickness, if shutters and frames are covered on both sides with thin sheet iron or plain cement asbestos sheets which are screwed on to the wood, if they are made to close automatically and if the depth of the base in the frame is at least 2/3″.

3. Other materials than those mentioned above may be accepted by the Licensing Authority as fire-proof or fire-resisting respectively provided that they correspond to the definitions given above.

FORM A

(*Rule* 14).

LICENSE UNDER THE CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1923, FOR CINEMA THEATRES.

Name and address of licensee.

If the licensee is not the owner of the Cinema theatre, the name and address of the owner thereof.

Situation of the Cinema theatre.

Area of the theatre in square feet.

Material of which the roof, side walls, galleries and staircases are made.

Date of last inspection by the Executive Engineer.

Date of last inspection by the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

Date of last inspection by the Licensing Authority.

Special conditions, if any, on which the license is granted.

Period for which the license is to be in force.

Fees paid.

Maximum number of persons permitted in each part of the auditorium :—

In the First Class	...	Persons
In the	...	,,
In the	...	,,
In the	...	,,
Total	...	

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE.

This licence is granted subject to the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1923, and the rules made thereunder. It is also subject to the following conditions :—

(1) This licence does not exempt the licensee or his servants, or agents from taking out any other licence required by or otherwise complying with any other law, rule or bye-law made thereunder.

(2) The licensee shall not exhibit or permit to be exhibited any film other than a film which has been certified as suitable for public exhibition by the authority constituted under Section 7 of the Act, and which, when exhibited, displays the prescribed mark of that authority, and has not been altered or tampered with in any way since such mark was affixed thereto.

(3) The Licensing Authority and any subordinate duly authorised by him in that behalf and any police officer deputed to keep order during any entertainment in the licensed premises shall at all times have free access to the said premises in order to see whether the conditions of the licence are fulfilled.

(4) The licensee shall, when and so often as the Government may prescribe, exhibit films provided by the Government, and on such terms as regards remuneration as the Government may determine.

(5) No firework or any outside loud speakers shall be used as an adjunct to a cinematograph exhibition.

(6) The licensee shall not, without the permission of the Licensing Authority, assign, sublet or otherwise transfer the licence or the licensed premises, nor shall the licensee without permission as aforsaid allow any other person, during the period of currency of the licence, to exhibit films in the licensed premises.

(7) No cinematograph exhibition shall continue after 12 midnight.

(8) This licence shall be subject to cancellation or suspension for the breach of any of these conditions or of the special conditions specified on the reverse.

Dated the day of 194 .

Seal.

District Magistrate.

FORM B

[*Rule 62 (3).*]

License under the Cinematograph Act, 1923, for Travelling Cinematograph Shows.

Name and address of licenses.

If the licensee is not the owner of the building, the name and address of the owner thereof.

Situation of the building.

Area of the building in square feet.

Material of which the roof, side walls, galleries and staircases are made.

Date of last inspection by the Electrical Inspector or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

Date of last inspection by the Police Inspector.

Special conditions, if any, on which the licence is granted.

Period for which the licence is to be in force.

Fees paid.

Maximum number of persons permitted in each part of the auditorium :—

In the first class	...	...	Persons
In the	...	...	do
In the	...	...	do
In the	...	...	do
	Total	...	...

Conditions of Licence.

This licence is granted subject to the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1923, and the rules made thereunder. It is also subject to the following conditions :—

(1) This licence does not exempt the licensee or his servants, or agents from taking out any other licence required by or otherwise complying with any other law, rule or byelaw made thereunder.

(2) The licensee shall not exhibit or permit to be exhibited any film other than a film which has been certified as suitable for public exhibition by the authority constituted under Section 7 of the Act, and which, when exhibited, displays the prescribed mark of that Authority, and has not been altered or tampered with in any way since such mark was affixed thereto.

(3) The Licensing Authority and any subordinate duly authorized by him in that behalf and any Police Officer deputed to keep order during any entertainment in the licensed premises shall at all times have free access to the said premises in order to see whether the conditions of the licence are fulfilled.

(4) The licensee shall, when and so often as the Government may prescribe, exhibit films provided by the Government and on such terms as regards remuneration as the Government may determine.

(5) No firework or any outside loud speakers shall be used as an adjunct to a cinematograph exhibition.

(6) The licensee shall not, without the permission of the Licensing authority, assign, sublet or otherwise transfer the licence or the licensed premises; nor shall the licensee without permission as aforesaid allow any other person, during the period of currency of the licence, to exhibit films in the licensed premises.

(7) No cinematograph exhibition shall continue after 12 midnight.

(8) The address on the first day of each month and every subsequent change of camp shall be notified to the Electrical Inspector or other person authorised in that behalf and the District Magistrate concerned.

(9) This licence shall be subject to cancellation or suspension for the breach of any of these conditions or of the special conditions specified on the reverse.

Dated.....the.....day of.....194 .

Seal.

District Magistrate.

FORM C.

[(*Rule 18*).]

Temporary permit for exhibition under the Cinematograph Act, 1923.

Whereas..... (full name and address) has applied for the renewal of his licence and the said licence has been retained in my office pending disposal of his application, he is hereby permitted temporarily to exhibit films in.....here enter description of premises) under the Cinematograph Act, 1923, until his application for a licence is disposed of, subject to the provisions of rule 18 of the Mysore Cinematograph Rules 1945.

Dated the.....day of .....194 .

District Magistrate.

(Vide.—*Rule 18 in full*).

No. C. 787—Co. 6-46-2, dated Bangalore, the 20th August 1946.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, as applied to Mysore, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the said Rules that notice of the Order shall be given by the publication of the same in the Gazette and by the issue of a Press Note summarising and explaining its provisions :—

I. PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This order may be called the Mysore Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

(3) The Mysore Rubber Control and Production Order, 1942, is hereby repealed; provided that anything done under any provision of that Order shall be deemed to have done under the corresponding provision of this Order;

Provided further that any reference in any order issued under The Defence of India Rules or in any Notification issued thereunder to any provision of the Mysore Rubber Control and Production Order, 1942, shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as a reference to the corresponding provision of this Order.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject of context.

(*a*) "approved" and "licensed" mean respectively approved and licensed by the Board;

(*b*) "board" means the Indian Rubber Production Board constituted under the Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946, of the Government of India.

(*c*) "controller" means the Controller of Rubber in the Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies of the Government of India.

(*d*) "dealer" means any person who deals in rubber (not being goods manufactured from rubber) or holds stocks thereof and includes his representative or agent;

(*e*) "estate" means any area of 100 acres or more administered as one unit which contains land planted with rubber plants;

(*f*) "form" means a Form set out in the Second Schedule to this order;

(*g*) "holding" means any area of less than 100 acres administered as one unit which contains land planted with rubber plants;

(*h*) "manufacturer" means any person engaged in the manufacture of articles in the making of which rubber is used;

(*i*) "owner" includes any agent or accredited representative of an owner;

(*j*) "rubber" means the following, namely—

(i) crude rubber, that is to say, rubber prepared from the leaves, bark or latex of any rubber plant;

(ii) the latex of any plant whether fluid or coagulated in any stage of the treatment to which it is subje ted during the process of conversion into rubber;

(iii) latex (dry rubber content) in any state of concentration

II. THE INDIAN RUBBER PRODUCTION BOARD.

3. The Indian Rubber Board constituted under the Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946, of the Government of India shall have, and shall exercise, in Mysore, all the powers and functions conferred upon it by the Government of India, as fully and effectively as if the said Board had been constituted under, and the powers and functions had been conferred by this Order.

III. ACQUISITION AND SALE OF RUBBER.

4. *Restriction on sale of rubber.*—(1) No owner of an approved estate or approved holding and no approved dealer shall sell or otherwise transfer or dispose of any rubber except under a permit issued by the Controller and at prices specified in the First Schedule to this Order. No licensed dealer shall sell or otherwise transfer or dispose of any rubber, except to an approved dealer and no other person shall sell or otherwise transfer or dispose of, any rubber except to an approved or licensed dealer.

(2) Permits issued under this clause shall be valid only for the period indicated therein, unless extended.

5. *Prohibition of production of sole crepe rubber.*—(1) No person shall produce or sell sole crepe rubber and no person shall have any stock of sole crepe rubber in his possession except under a permit issued by the Controller.

(2) Permits issued under this clause shall be valid only for the period indicated therein, unless extended.

6. *Restriction on possession of Rubber.*—(1) No person not being the owner or occupant of an estate or holding, or an approved or licensed dealer or a person who has acquired rubber under a permit granted by the Controller, shall have any rubber in his possession.

(2) Any court trying a contravention of sub-clause (1) may, without prejudice to any sentence that may be passed, direct that any rubber in respect of which the court is satisfied that sub-clause (1) has been contravened shall be forfeited to Government.

IV. DISTRIBUTION OF RUBBER TO MANUFACTURERS FOR PURPOSES OF MANUFACTURE.

7. *Acquisition of rubber by manufacturers.*—(1) No manufacturer shall acquire or purchase rubber except from a person authorised by the Controller in this behalf.

(2) Any manufacturer wishing to purchase or otherwise acquire rubber shall apply in Form "A" to the Controller.

(3) The Controller may in his discretion reject any application made under sub-clause (2). In case the Controller agrees to issue to the applicant a permit in Form 'B' he will inform the applicant accordingly stating the quantity of rubber in respect of which a permit will be issued and the applicant shall deposit in a Government Treasury for credit to the account of the Indian Rubber Production Board, a fee at the rate of four annas per 100 lbs. or part thereof and forward the relative challan to the Controller on receipt of which a permit will be issued by the Controller.

(4) Permits issued under this clause shall be valid only for the period indicated therein, unless extended.

8. *Use of rubber by manufacturers who produce rubber.*—(1) No manufacturer holding stocks of rubber produced by himself shall use such rubber for the purpose of manufacture except under a permit granted by the Controller in this behalf, application for which shall be made in Form 'C'.

(2) The Controller may reject any application made to him under sub-clause (1). In case the Controller agrees to issue to the applicant a permit in Form 'D' he will inform the applicant accordingly stating the quantity of rubber in respect of which a permit will be issued and the applicant shall deposit in a Government Treasury for credit to the account of the Indian Rubber Production Board, a fee at the rate of four annas per 100 lbs. or part thereof and forward the relative challan to the Controller on receipt of which a permit will be issued by the Controller.

(3) Permits issued under this clause shall be valid only for the period indicated therein, unless extended.

9. *Restriction of manufacture from or disposal of rubber imported.*—No person shall manufacture, process, sell or otherwise dispose of stocks of rubber imported by him except on the written authority of the Controller to whom application in this behalf shall be made in Form 'E' within seven days of the arrival of the imported stocks.

10. *Revocation of permits.*—The Controller may in his discretion at any time revoke or cancel any permits granted by him under Parts III and IV of this Order. Any permit so revoked shall be returned to the Controller by the person to whom it was granted.

V. EXTENSION OF PLANTING.

11. *Licenses for planting or replanting rubber.*—(1) No person shall plant or replant rubber except under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Board.

(2) Any owner of an estate or holding or any person wishing to undertake new planting or replanting of rubber shall apply to the Board in Form "F".

(3) The Board shall consider all applications for licences and may grant licences in Form "G" in respect of the whole or any part of the area asked for in the application or may refuse to grant a licence.

(4) The licence shall specify the area of planting and or replanting and the period for which the licence shall be valid.

(5) The Board may issue licences, either separately for any single area or jointly for any number of areas, as it may deem convenient.

12. *Transfer of licences.*—Any right of new planting of rubber granted by a licence under this Order in respect of any particular land shall be deemed to he attached to such land and shall not be transferable apart from the land on which such right is permitted to be exercised.

13. *Return of areas planted or replanted.*—Every holder of a licence shall at such times as the Board may, from time to time, require, furnish to the Board a return giving the areas newly planted

or replanted during that period in pursuance of such licences together with such other particulars, as may be required by the Board for the purposes of this Order.

14. *Revocation of licences.*—The Board may at any time revoke or cancel any licence if it is satisfied that the holder of the licence obtained the same by a misrepresentation or fraud or if he fails to submit the necessary returns as prescribed under clause 20.

VI. RETURNS OF STOCKS AND PROVISION FOR INSPECTION OF ESTATES, HOLDINGS AND PREMISES OF DEALERS AND RETURNS OF STOCKS AND PROVISION FOR INSPECTION OF MANUFACTURING HOUSES.

15. *Submission of returns by estates, holdings and dealers approved or licensed under this Order.*—The Board may serve by post a notice upon—

(*a*) the owner of any estate or holding requiring him to furnish within such period, not being less than thirty days, as may be specified in the notice, such returns and documents relating to the area planted with rubber or to the production (including cost of production) and sale of rubber produced on the estate or holding or to the ownership of the estate or holding or to any other matter as it may deem necessary to enable it to discharge its duties under this Order;

(*b*) any approved or licensed dealer or any other person if the Board has reason to believe that such person has any rubber in his possession, requiring him to furnish within such period, not being less than thirty days, as may be specified in the notice, such returns and documents relating to stocks of rubber held and sale of rubber or to any other matter as it may deem necessary to enable it to discharge its duties under this Order.

16. *Submission of returns by manufacturers.*—The Controller may serve by post a notice on any manufacturer requiring him to furnish within such period not being less than thirty days as may be specified in the notice such documents and particulars relating to the acquisition and utilisation of rubber and manufactures of rubber produced in the factory or other premises (including cost of production) or to the ownership of the factory or premises or to any other matter as he may deem necessary to enable him to discharge his duties under this Order.

17. *Submission of returns of stocks of rubber.*—On a day or days to be notified by the Board, every owner of an estate or holding approved under this Order shall submit to the Board a true return of the stocks of raw rubber held, and every dealer shall submit a true return in Form 'H' of the amounts of all grades of rubber acquired and utilised or disposed of by him during the preceding month and in his possession on the last day of the preceding month.

18. *Submission of returns of rubber manufacturers.*—Every manufacturer shall, on or before the 15th day of every month, submit to the Controller a true return, in duplicate in Form 'I'.

(*a*) in Part I in respect of all quantities of rubber acquired and utilised or disposed of by him during the preceding month and in his possession on the last day of the preceding month, and

(*b*) in Part II in respect of articles (including component parts or articles and vulcanised articles) manufactured, whether wholly or partly of rubber, in his factory or premises during the preceding month.

19. *Maintenance of Accounts of Stocks and provision for inspection.*—Every owner of an estate and holding, approved under this Order, every manufacturer, and every dealer approved or licensed under this Order shall—

(*a*) maintain proper books of accounts and other records relating to stocks and all grades of rubber, including such information as the Government of India may direct to be compiled;

(*b*) produce to an officer authorised by the Government or the Government of India or by the Board in this behalf such Books of accounts or other records relating to his business as may be required by the said officer; and

(*c*) permit any officer authorised by the Government or the Government of India in this behalf to enter upon and inspect any land or factory or premises used for or in connection with his business.

20. *Power to Inspect Premises.*—An officer authorised by the Rubber Production Commissioner or by the Controller or by the Government in this behalf may inspect any premises for ascertaining whether the premises contain any rubber, or for verifying the statements in any return or document submitted by the owner or occupant of the premises or by any other person.

VII. TRANSIT OF RUBBER.

21. *Transit Certificates.*—No person shall consign or despatch rubber for transit by rail or sea to any place unless accompanied by a Transit Certificate in Form "J" issued by the Controller provided that nothing in this Order shall prevent the consignment or despatch of rubber by rail or sea to any of the following places:—

Alleppey.
Alwaye.
Calicut.
Cochin Harbour Terminus.
Kottayam.
Quilon.
Trivandrum.
Trichur.

22. *Endorsement of Transit Certificates.*—Each time rubber is despatched by rail or sea under the authority of any such Transit Certificate, the Railway or Shipping Authorities concerned shall endorse on the Certificate in the space provided the amount of rubber accepted for despatch.

VIII. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

23. *Appeal to the Government of India.*—(1) Any person aggrieved by an order, or decision or award of the Board, except in matters dealt with in clauses 10 to 15 may appeal to the Government of India within thirty days from the date thereof and the Government of India may, on such appeal, cancel, modify or suspend any such order, decision or award.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of the Controller may appeal to the Government of India within thirty days from the date thereof and the Government of India may on such an appeal cancel, modify or suspend any such order or decision.

24. *Delegation of Controller's powers.*—The Controller may, by order in writing, delegate to any person all or any of the powers conferred upon him under this order.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See Clause 4).

RAW RUBBER PRICES.

Sl. No.	Grade and quality of rubber	Group No.	Rate per 100 lbs. F.O.R. Approved Estate or Dealer nearest station
			Rs. a. p.
1	R. M. A. IX	Group—1	87 1 0
2	R. M. A. 1		
3	R. M. A. 2	Group—2	86 11 0
4	R. M. A. 3		
5	Cuttings No. 1		
6	R. M. A. 4	Group—3	84 4 0
7	R. M. A. 5		
8	Cuttings No. 2		
9	Pale Latex Crepe IX	Group—4	88 0 0
10	Pale Latex Crepe 1		
11	Pale Latex Crepe 2		
12	Palish Latex Crepe 3 FAQ		
13	Estate Brown Crepe IX	Group—5	82 8 0
14	Estate Brown Crepe 2X		
15	Smoked Blanket		
16	Remilled Crepe 2		
17	Estate Brown Crepe 3X	Group—6	78 1 0
18	Remilled Crepe 3		
19	Remilled Crepe 4		
20	Flat Bark	Group—7	73 3 0
21	35% Normal Latex (Excluding cost of containers).	...	87 5 0 *plus* a premium of Rs. 17/8/- based on actual D.R.C. of latex delivered.
22	50% to 55% concentratad Latex (Excluding cost of containers).	...	87 5 0 *plus* a premium of Rs. 43 based on actual D.R.C. of latex delivered.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

FORM A

Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946

[Clause 7 (2)]

Application to purchase or otherwise acquire rubber

Name and address of applicant .....

	Grade	Tons	Lbs.
1. Stock of Rubber held on date of application or purchased and in transit or awaiting delivery.			
Total ...			
2. Quantity and grade of rubber now applied for ...			

Signature of Applicant

Dated.....

FORM B

Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946

[Clause 7 (3)]

Serial No.....

Permit to purchase or otherwise acquire Rubber.

Mr./Messrs.

is/are authorised to purchase, or otherwise acquire, the undernoted rubber.

Groups	Crude Rubber			Reclaim		Government Godowns or other sources from which Rubber may be obtained
	Bales	Tons	Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.	
Total						

1. This permit is granted subject to the provisions of the Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946, and shall be valid only until ..... unless extended.
2. No alterations whatsoever may be made either in the grades or quantities shown in this permit without prior consent in writing from the Controller of Rubber.
3. All supplies of rubber made under the authority of this permit must be endorsed by the Officer-in-charge of the issuing Government Godown or the Approved Estate or Dealer in the space provided (See overleaf).
4. When all rubber under this permit has been acquired, or when the permit has expired, it must be returned to the Controller of Rubber, Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi.

Dated.....194

Controller of Rubber.

(Overleaf)

I certify that the following grades and quantities of rubber have been issued against this permit.

Officer-in-Charge,

.....Godowns.

or Approved Estate or Dealer.

FORM C

Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946

[Clause 8 (1)]

Application to use stocks of rubber held by manufacturers who produce their own Rubber.

(To be submitted in duplicate to the Controller of Rubber, Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi).

PART I.—Application—

1. Name and address of applicant .....

.....

2. Quantity and grade of rubber to be used :—

Grade	Tons	Cwts	Qrts.	Lbs.

Dated.....

Signature of Applicant

FORM D

Serial No.....

Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946

[Clause 8 (2)]

Permit to manufacture or otherwise process rubber.

.....*is/are authorised to manufacture or otherwise process the undernoted rubber.

Description	Quantity

*"This permit is granted subject to the provisions of the Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946, and shall be valid only until..... ....."

Dated..... .....194 .

Controller of Rubber.

FORM E

Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946

(Clause 9)

Application for a Manufacturer for permission to manufacture, process, sell or otherwise dispose of stocks of rubber imported after the 1st April 1946, to be submitted (in duplicate) to the Controller of Rubber, Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi.

PART I. No.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.
1. Name and address of the applicant ...				
2. (a) Total quantity of stocks of imported rubber acquired since date of last application.				
(b) Stock in transit or imported and awaiting delivery.				
3. Quantity of 2 above—				
(a) Proposed to be manufactured or processed.				
(b) Proposed to be sold or otherwise disposed of (give full particulars).				

Signature of applicant

Dated .....

PART II.

Orders of the Controller of Rubber

Signature of the Controller of Rubber,

Dated.....194

FORM F

Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946

[Clause 11 (2)]

Application for licence for planting and for replanting rubber.

1. Full name and address of applicant.

2. Areas intended to be planted and/or replanted in any year or years separately for each—

Year Areas

3. District or Division, Taluk, Village or Pakuthy and Survey numbers of each separate area covered by the application including boundaries, the name and a sketch map of the property concerned.

4. Nature of the right, title or interest of the applicant in the areas covered by the application.

5. Register Numbers according to the books of the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee (constituted under the Indian Rubber Control Act) of rubber plantations already owned, if any, by the applicant.

Station..... Signature of Applicant.

Dated.....

FORM G

Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946

[Clause 11 (3)]

INDIAN RUBBER PRODUCTION BOARD.

Date of issue.....

Planting Licence

Name of applicant.....Estate

Reg. No.

Registered area of estate.....acres

Description of area where rubber is permitted to be planted.

Permission granted to plant.....acres

Permission granted to replant.....acres.

This licence is valid for a period up to.....

for The Indian Rubber Production Board

Date of surrender.....

Original	Duplicate	Triplicate
APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PLANTING RIGHTS	APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PLANTING RIGHTS	APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PLANTING RIGHTS
Date ..... Transfered to:— Name of person..... ..... Name of estate .... and Reg No. (if any) .... Address..... ..... acres of planting rights from Estate..... Reg. No. ..... Name of transferor. ..... Reg. No. assigned to the buyer of planting rights if he has no estate regd. in his name at present ..... Signature of Transferor. (This number should be pointed out while applying for a licence). Signature of Transferee.	Date ..... Transferred to: — Name of person .... Name of estate .... and Reg. No. (if any) .... Address..... ..... acres of planting rights from Estate ..... Reg. No. ..... Name of transferor. ..... Reg. No. assigned to the buyer of planting rights if he has no estate regd. in his name at present ..... Signature of Transferor. (This number should be pointed out while applying for a licence). Signature of Transferee.	Date ..... Transferred to:— Name of person .... Name of estate .... and Reg. No. (if any) .... Address..... ..... acres of planting rights from Estate ..... Reg. No, ... Name of transferor. ..... Reg. No. assigned to the buyer of planting rights if he has no estate regd. in his name at present..... Signature of Transferor. (This number should be pointed out while applying for a licence). Signature of Transferee.

FORM H

Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946

(Clause 17)

Serial No. .....

Name of the Approved Estate/

Approved Holding/Approved Dealer .....

Full Address .....

I declare that the following is a true account in respect of/*.....

/my business.

Date.....194

I		II		III		IV		V	
Stocks of all grades of rubber as shown in the last return		Stocks acquired or produced during*		Stocks disposed of during*		Balance of Stocks on hand at the end of*		Stocks transit for which receipt notes have not been received	
Tons. Qrs.	Cwts. Lbs.	Tons. Qrs.	Cwts. Lbs.	Tons. Qrs.	Cwts. Lbs.	Tons. Qrs.	Cwts. Lbs.	Tons. Qrs.	Cwts. Lbs.

Dated .....

Signature of the owner of the estate
Holding
dealer

FORM I

Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946

(Clause 18)

Month.....194...

Serial No.....
Name of the Factory.....
Full Address.....
I/We declare that the following is a true account in respect of.....(name of the factory)

PART I

I	II			III			IV	V	
Stocks on hand of all grades of Rubber and Latex	Stocks acquired during month			Stocks utilised during month			Closing	Outstanding Permits to acquire rubber	
	Permit to acquire rubber			Manufacturing licence			Stock		
Tons. Lbs.	No.	Date	Quantity Tons Lbs.	No.	Date	Quantity Tons Lbs.	Tons Lbs.	No.	Quantity Tons Lbs.

PART II

I	II	III
Items Manufactured	Number and quantity of each item Tons	Quantity of rubber utilised for each item Lbs

Station .....
Date .....

Signature of the owner.

FORM J

Rubber Control and Production Order, 1946

(Clause 21)

No.....

Mr./Messrs.....is authorised to take a quantity of.....tons.....cwts.....qrs..... .....lbs. rubber (details of which are given below), in transit from ..... to .... by sea or rail. This certificate should be produced before the Shipping or the Railway authorities, prior to transit, who shall endorse on the back of certificate the amount of rubber accepted for despatch.

Details of Rubber—

Station.....

Date.....194 .

Signature of the Controller of Rubber or a person acting under his authority.

No. C. 1275—Co. 66-44-11, dated Bangalore, the 18th September 1946.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, as applied to Mysore, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that, with effect from 18th September 1946, the following further amendments shall be made in the Aluminium Utensils (Control) Order, 1945 and to direct with reference to sub-rule (1) of Rule 119 of the said rules, that notice of this Order shall be given by publication of the same in the Gazette and by the issue of a Press Note explaining the same :—

I. For clause 5 of the said Order, the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

5. (1) No dealer shall sell any aluminium utensil, not being a hand-made or cast utensil, at a price higher than the maximum retail price therefor determined in accordance with Schedule I, or, if the utensil is of a type not included in that Schedule, at a price higher than Rs. 2-4-0 per lb.

(2) No dealer shall sell any aluminium cast utensil at a price higher than Rs. 2-4-0 per lb.

(3) No dealer shall sell aluminium hand-made utensil at a price higher than Rs. 2-8-0 per lb.

(4) No dealer shall sell any aluminium utensil unless it is stamped with the manufacturer's brand and, in the case of a utensil not being a hand-made or cast utensil, the maximum retail price per lb. applicable to the utensil under sub-clause (1), or, in the case of a cast or hand-made utensil, the price of the utensil determined in conformity with sub-clause (2) and sub-clause (3), respectively.

II. In the Schedule annexed to the said Order in Schedule I in the column under the heading "Maximum retail price per lb.", for the entries "2-6", "2-8", "2-12" and "3-0" wherever they occur, the entries "2-2", "2-4", "2-8" and "2-12", respectively, shall be substituted.

A. S. KHALEEL, *Civil Supplies Secy.*

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